SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1883.

Amusemente To-day. Academy of Munic-Halliers-Le Triviala.

Big Indian Wigwam—Creun. Matthree.

Bonnell's Muncum—Brone vay and the rt.

C blokering Hall-Matthree Convert.

Commopolitan Thentres—To Long Strike. Matthree.

Big's Thentres—1-10-1. Matthree.

Bifth Avenue Thentres—The Marcet. Matthree. formed Opera Monne—The Cardina Brothesa. Nating Citable Dime Masseum—The Bowery Bravorty's Thentre—Siberla, Methose. Radison Negare Theorem. Nettoe.

Radison Negare Theorem. Your Mrs. Winthrop. Matt.

Nibro's Garden. Fritz in England and Ireland. Fattore.

Ran Ferneduce Minetrelle. Resolvey and 19th st. Matt.

Mattheward Theorem. M. N. Frinder.

Steinward Matth. Matthree. Concept.

Thalin Theorem. The Guid Unde. Matthree.

Better Put On the Brakes.

Is the Democratic majority in the Legisla ture largely made up of fools? Are these gentlemen incapable of learning anything from the experience of those who have gone before them? Have they forgotten the tremendous floures of last fall's election? Are they ignorant that the people can destroy as well as creato?

There are good and wise men in the Legislature, but the Democrats there are not all of that sort, and we warn these foolish politicians that, if they keep on as they have be gun, the mighty Democratic majority in this State will be utterly wiped out at the very next election. A lot of crazy men in a lunation asylum could not show a greater disregard of common sense than some of the most energetic Democrats have exhibited almost from the beginning of the session. Let them go further in the same direction, and it will make little difference whether they ever

The President Can Begin It.

The late Republican Congress broke all the promises of party orators and journals to reduce expenditures, whereby the load of taxation might be lightened. On the contrary, offices were multiplied and salaries were increased, in the first case to calarge patronage, and in the second instance to serve partisan favorites.

The President recommended urgently that all internal revenue taxes except those on spirits should be repealed. Mr. Kelley, Chairman of the Ways and Means, volun-tarily pledged himself to go even further than the President had proposed, and to extinguish the whole system.

The receipts from internal revenue for the last fiscal year aggregated \$146.523.273.72. The receipts from spirits were \$69,873,408.18. According to the President's proposition, seventy millions of taxes would have been cut off in round numbers at one swoop. With that wise reduction, there would have been no excuse for the large army of partisans now maintained principally to organize the political machinery for elections.

The expense of collection for the last fiscal year was \$5,107,481.48. Of this enormous sum \$4,542,852 went, for salaries mainly, to about four thousand officials of different degrees At the late session Congress reduced the taxes on banks, perfumery, patent medicines, matches, and tobacco about forty millions of dollars. But not a man of the partisan army of internal revenue spies, informers, and politicians was disturbed by the act of pretended reduction.

There are one hundred and twenty-six Collectors of Internal Revenue, who receive salaries aggregating \$339,375 per annum, or more than \$3,000 each. The House of Repre sentatives proposed to reduce the number to eighty Collectors, but the bill failed to be-

come a law. It is, however, within the power of the President, under the existing set, to carry out the will of the House, and to make this reduction, or even a larger one. He has the power to initiate a reform from which the people will derive great benefit, but which machine Republicans will not like. Is he man enough to do it?

The Proposed Revision of the French Constitution.

The resistance offered by the French Senat to the attack made upon dynastic families by a majority of the Chamber of Deputies, has provoked renewed agitation for the summary abolition of the upper House. In this move ment not only the Radicals composing the so-called Democratic Union are taking part, but also many of the Gambettists who still cling together in the Republican Union. The programme put forward by the Revision League thus constituted declares reform or a durable government impossible with two hostile legislative Chambers, and calls for the suppression of that branch which less directly represents the people. On abstract grounds, the change demanded cannot be deemed unreasonable; but we may say of it, and with ampler cause, what GAM-BETTA said in the last debate before his fall from office, that at present it is in a high degree inexpedient and inopportune.

Of all the hasty imitations of the British Constitution recommended to France by doctrinaire politicians, the least justifiable is the dual Legislature. The British House of anomaly in the system of which it forms a superfluous part. It exists only upon sufferance, and is tolerated mainly because it is historically much the older of the two Chambers, being the lineal representative of the early English Witenagemot. To transfer such an institution to a country like France. where it has no root in the past and is propped by no traditional veneration, was to mistake the unessential appendages of a political machine for its fundamental and dynamic

It is only in countries which are decestralized and federative, like the United States, the Swiss Confederation, and the German empire, that a second Chamber, representing the constituent territories regarded as politiical units, is appropriate, useful, and perhaps indispensable. Theoretically, such a body is utterly out of place in a homogeneous, centralized country like France. For a coherent commonwealth, a single assembly such was the principle laid down by MIRA-BEAU, and consistently followed by all the successive republican régimes in France, so long as avowed or disguised reactionists prevented from shaping existitu-

tional legislation. On the other hand, the first and most significant step taken by those who have wished to overthrow or avert republican government has been to obstruct and baffle the popular will by the interposition of a second Chamber. Such was the device adopted under the Consulate and the first empire, at the Restoration, under the monarchy of Louis PHILIPPE, and again when LOUIS NAPOLEON extinguished the second republic. Nor is there any doubt that the monarchical majority of the Versailles Assembly believed it had created in the Senate an impregnable barrier to the triumph of free institutions.

Logically a French Senate is an absurdity, and historically it is a memore and a tran. good and needed food. If the shipment of candor and fairness of his method become

Why, then, should it not be wiped out, and the sooner the better? Because upon all questions vital to republican stability and progress the Senate has ceased to be a drngweight and an obstacle. Because sincere and steadfast republicans already command a majority in the upper Chamber, and are winning seats with every death of a life member, and with each fresh installment of elective members. Because the day is not distant when the essential incongruity and uselessness of an upper House will be palpable to every intelligent Frenchman, and when, if no attempt is made to destroy it by force, it will perish of itself. Above all, because the present ground of quarrel is ill chosen, the masses of the peasantry and the bourgeoisic being in accord with the Senato touching the proposed harsh treatment of the dynastic families.

food, which is always wicked, though, on the theory that the end justifies the means, such waste is pardoned in war. And in war it It would be a grave, perhaps a fatal, blun may reasonably be argued that, on one side der to associate by an ill-timed clamor for or the other, life is actually saved by the destruction. Even then, however, the wast revision the official interests of a branch of the Legislature and the sympathies of a is an offence against civilization and hu large part of the French nation with the manity; but war itself is throughoute horri Oriennist or Bonapartist cause. The Republicans, as we have said, are far stronger These destroyers of milk have committee the Senate than they were when that body an inexcusable offence against society. threw out the bills against the Jesuits; they ere stronger there than they were when the The Latest Attempt to Muzzle the Press. opper House rejected the scrutin de liste. In the telegraphic summary of the pro-

their work of destruction.

ceedings of the Legislature yesterday, ap-

pears the statement that Mr. Koch intro-

duced into the Senate a bill to make a

indictment for libet against a newspape

triable in any place where the newspaper

circulates, which bill was at once reported

For more than thirty years the laws of this

State have permitted a defendant under in

dictment for an alleged libel in a newspaper

to be tried in the county where the paper was

printed. To secure this right, he has only to

give a bond in an amount not exceeding \$1,000 for the payment of the complainant's

reasonable expenses in attending the trial if

The bill just passed by the State Senate

evidently intended to deprive editors and

publishers of a statutory safeguard which

has been found essential to the liberty of the

If this measure becomes law, a Buffale

editor may be dragged to New York to be

tried for libel here, simply because a few

copies of his paper are circulated in this

sity, or, for like reason, a Long Island jour-

nalist may be taken to St. Lawrence fortrial

before a jury of strangers, hundreds of

miles from his home. How easy, under such

a system, for a corrupt legislator, about

whom too much truth has been published, t

avail himself of the instrumentality of the

law as a means of muzzling the press. He

county, where perhaps his own evil influ

ence is paramount, and where the defendant

must needs be at great disadvantage in con

ducting his defence. The trouble, vexation, and expense which unscrupulous prosecu-

tors could and would impose upon newspe

per men under this law cannot be exagge

ated, and we are confident that the momen

the proposed change is understood by the

press and the people it will be universall

The existing law is perfectly fair to both

parties. The editor or publisher is entitled

o be tried in the place where his paper is

entitled to be paid his expenses in attending

the trial if the indictment is removed so that

it may be tried in the defendant's county.

Mr. JOSEPH KOCH, a State Senator from

this city, is the person who appears to be

primarily responsible for this latest attempt

The London press, while treating of th

politics of Russia, France, Spain, Austria, and

other countries, has very often used language

highly offensive to the Governments of thes

ountries. But when remonstrance was mad

by the offended Governments, the British re

ply was that it had no power of interference

with the press in such cases. Now, we have n

doubt of the truth of the reports from Washing-

ton that the British Government is incensed a

American papers in the United States: but v

sions was nearly a thousand dollars. For fou

time in good style, and managing to disarm a

elerks and employers can profit if they will.

The pecuniary unprofitableness of crime

of violence was never better illustrated than it

of young thieves that he led. His ambition was

tough," and among other cftizens as a hard-

ened ruffian. Their aim was to imitate him

to him in money was trivial. Several of his

followers, for almost as unproductive crimes,

went to State prison for long terms just after

his arrest, trial, conviction, and sentence to

death in shame upon the gallows. Four more o

the band have been caught in a highway rob-

bery that gave them a money profit of only \$11

and they are now in State prison, each for ten

years. Forty years of imprisonment in State

investment of time.

prison for \$11 cannot be called a profitable

Under the title "Chats About Books," the

Mesers. Scribner will publish to-day a volume

of essays in literary criticism by Mr. Mayo W

HAZELTINE. The initials are known to all

readers of THE SUN, especially of our Sunday

edition. It is several years since Mr. HAZEL-

Time's articles on books and authors of books

began to command general attention. His opinions have carried their own credentials; and

they have been received with growing respect

as the critic's well nigh universal knowledge

clear insight, broad literary sympathies, per-

fect taste, and sound and just judgment became

evident to a constantly increasing audience

Many of our readers will doubtless be glad to

have in compact form for preservation some of

the most fateresting of Mr. HAZELTINE's es-

at hand he has chosen papers which relate to the poets and novelists of to-day, or of yester-

day at the furthest. George Eliot, Alphonsi Daudet, Zola, Henry James, Jr., Bret Harte

HAWTHORNE, LONGFELLOW, VICTOR HUGO

SWINBURNE-these are specimen names show

ing the range of the selection. While the book,

of Mr. HAZELTINE'S work in criticism, or of the

astonishingly various and accurate informa-

tion which is part of his equipment as a critic,

it has the great merit of unity, and every page

No one can look over the essays thus gath-

ered without being struck by the strength and

flexibility of Mr. HAZELTINE's mind, his singu-

larly acute discernment, his ability and dispo-

sition to say what he means, and the entire ab

sence of anything like self-obtrusion. In this

noted agines in literature, with writers whom

few critics would attempt to patronize. The

colume he is dealing, for the most part, with

of it will interest every intelligent reader.

erefore, gives no adequate idea of the scope

In selecting from the wealth of material

He paid with his life for a murder whose profit

to be what is known among criminals as"

ns been in the case of McGLOIN and the band

this time by the language of certain Irish-

to muzzle the press. His name is a good or

to remember-not to respect.

No public interest demands any change.

printed, and the successful complainant

the prosecution is successful.

press in this State.

condemned.

by the Judiciary Committee and passed.

Chamber every day, and if they will but astutely let it alone, it will soon cease to possess any possible power for evil.

they are tightening their grasp upon that

A Little Transaction in Offices A recent transaction in offices is set forth by our esteemed contemporary, the Evening

Post, in these words: "It appears that the present Clerk of the United Sta District Court, located at Buffalo, is Mr. Wistiged Rossins, a brother-in-law of Judge Wallack. Now, Judge care, the United States District Judge for the Norther District, thought he ought to have a brother in law provided for too. And thus Mr. William H. Docliven Cities, brother in law of Junge Corn, has been appointed Court for the Northern Circuit, in the place of Maje removed by extorted resignation. The brother of the two Judges are now conveniently take

When Mr. ALFRED CONKLING COXE Was appointed District Judge of the United States for the Northern District of New York, we questioned his fitness for judicial office. Dis tinct evidence of his unfitness was communicated to us from Utica. The Utica Morning Herald declared that even his warmes friends could not deny that he was a partisan by nature and an intense one, but it ventured to hope that he would outgrow the fault. We thought the fault ought to be outgrown be

fore a man was put upon the bench. Since Judge Coxe has been in office, his acts have confirmed the correctness of the views we originally expressed. He conducted the try in this city so poorly that the counsel on both sides agreed to take it away from him and try it before Mr. WILLIAM G. CHOATE as referee-and this after the trial had been going on in court for several days. Now comes this brother-in-law business which is far worse, for it indicates not merely a lack of capacity as a lawyer, but a lack of

Judge WALLACE, the Circuit Judge, has shown in this matter the same subserviency to Roscoe Congling's nephew that he re cently showed to Rescoe Conkling himself by removing an excellent Clerk of the Circuit Court in this city to make a place for the private secretary of the ex-Senator.

An Increusable Act.

As we have said, the sympathics of the onsumers of milk in the city are with the farmers in every justifiable effort to get better terms from the milk dealers and creameries. No matter how low the price paid by the dealer, the city consumer finds it hard to get pure and rich milk and the charge to him is the same. The dealers are well organized, and they are wise enough for their own interests to agree on a uniform price, which the people must pay.

It was, therefore, natural enough that the farmers should try to combat the organization among their customers by one of their own, and make an effort to enable the seller o have something to say about the price he should charge for his milk, instead of leaving it to be fixed by the buyer alone. Dairy farming is not yielding a fair interes on the capital expended, the farmers say During the last twelve years they have been forced to put down the price of their milk about fifty per cent, and it would be even lower if the milk producers' associations had not to some extent protected the interests of the farmers. Yet during that time the city dealers have made no corresponding reduction in their charge to consumers. They have been profiting at the expense of the producers, while the families and public house they serve with milk are little better off.

Of course, the consumers are not on the side of the dealers. They would rejoice if the project, which has been a good deal dis cussed, of a direct sale of milk by the producer to the consumer could be brought about. But at present, at least, that plan seems hardly feasible. The city milk business is thoroughly organized, and is one of so much detail that it would be long before the farmers could organize milk routes to compete with the dealers who are already established; and perhaps the producers would find that they could not profitably get Lords is itself an anachronism and an along without the middlemen after they had made the experiment. Milk raising and milk distribution to many thousands of individual consumers are two very distinct things. An association of farmers might, indeed, establish a system of city distribution. But that would take a great deal of capital, and such associations are very apt to be far less wisely and economically managed than a private business. We do not wonder, therefore, that the farmers hesitate when they are confronted by the practical details of the project for a direct sale to consumers.

But a course which seems entirely practi cable was advised by one speaker at a meetng of the producers at Goshen on Thursday. Don't spill any more milk," said County Clerk Hock. "Give it to the poor of New York. They are dying for the want of it. And he added that if satisfactory arrangements were not made promptly with the dealers the milk ought to be sent to New York and peddled by the farmers for four sents a quart.

The waste of milk by the spilling commit tees during the last week has been outrageous. It was altogether unjustifiable, whether it was done with the consent of the producers or not, and was wanton and wicked, besides teing in violation of law in many cases. It is a crime against society to destroy food it seeds. The vigtance committees did not even take the milk to feed to hogs. They emptied it on the ground, when thousands o people were suffering for the lack of it.

The farmers were under no obligation to sell their product for a price they deemed unfair. Very likely the loss of returns from their milk for a few days would be far more than compensated for in the future by the gain they would make in showing the dealers that they were determined to resist a dictation which threatened to ruin them. But that was no justification for wasting the milk brought to the stations would de still more conspicuous when he reviews the feat their strike for better terms, they might have purchased the milk themselves, work of an obscure author who says anything worth saying. if it was fairly purchasable. Doubtless it is Mr. Comptroller CAMPBELL has bed a con true, as a correspondent in the milk region

rersation with a reporter of the Tribune about the approaches of the great bridge. He says writes us, that a great part of the intending shippers were not unwilling to have the milk that the present Hall of Records will have to taken which they had brought to the stabe removed, that the street in front of it must be widehed by about thirty feet, and that a wide footpath from Broadway to the bridge must be tions in fulfilment of contracts. They were glad to be able to put the responsibility for the breaking of their contracts on the vigi-lance committee. Probably it was the fact pened between the City Hall and the Cour These are aphetantially the same changes that in many cases only a pretended resistance was made, and some of the despoiled may have actually assisted the despoilers in

were recommended by Mayor Gracz. They were not approved then in some quarters, but it has always been evident that the bridge would require more extensive approaches that could be had in the present condition of the But that was no excuse for wasting needed streets and buildings near the City Hall. It good plan now just as it was then. President ARTHUR is said to be over

worked: Secretary FOLGER is undoubtedly overworked; and now Gov. CLEVELAND is add ed to the catalogue of the overworked. Some American public men doubtless need to learn how not to be overworked in public affairs; ye they are not obliged to take all Nevada Sena tors as models in this respect.

We have taken notice of the habit of parlos securing that has been in vogue here this win-ter, and that has brought not a few private houses into the publicity of the newspapers ome of these parlor lectures have given the ladies opportunities for most interesting dis plays of their dresser and bonnets, and have enabled them to pass their ovening hours in an stmosphere redolent of manuscript. Yet the themes of some of the lecturers have been most exalted, and their disquisitions most crudite. What could be more fascinating for example, than a manuscript upon PLAUTU by a college professor, or upon novels by a writer of them, or upon woman by a bachelor or upon science and humanity by a human scientist? We would not be surprised if parlor lectures should become so fashionable by next winter that any man with a manuscript in his pocket could flud the opportunity of giving it o a select company of hearers. Then, again as some of the parlor lecturers are impecuni ous, and make arrangements in advance for procuring an honorarium for their intellectua services, the parior lecture may be a very con venient means of charitable benefaction

Does the Springfield Republican know more about the Constitution and laws of Massachu setts than is known to Major-Gen Rextants EANKLIN BUTLER, Governor of that Common realth and Commander-in-Chiefof the armie and Admiral of the navy thereof? We should

The Republican avers that the Constitution of Massachusetts sets forth the following: "Whenever the chair of the Governor shall be vacan y reason of his death or absence from the Common

wealth or otherwise, the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being shall, during such vacancy, perform all the combent upon the Governor," &c .- Chap. II. ec. II., Art. 3. Is this the Constitution? Is this the funda

mental law? We are loath to believe it. Gen. BUTLER has sworn an onth to uphold the Constitution, and yet he goes away out of the tate on his private law business just as if t contained an express provision directly au-thorizing him to be absent at his pleasure, and ust as if it imposed upon him no obligation whatever to remain within bounds, and at Perhaps there is a new Constitution in Mas

chusetts or a new provision respecting the Governor's absence, and the Republican has

The Canadian Crees are again at their old ricks, crossing the border fighting the Piegans, and slaughtering cattle. This is an evi that cannot for the present wholly be cured disease. The long border line traverses a country not yet settled. The Indian tribes in that region have their fends, and the existence of an impalpable boundary cannot be expected o have much effect in preventing hostile hands rom attacking each other. So long as no serious damage is done to pioneer settlements-and these, it is admitted, are not in danger—the Cree raids are of little importance

A verdict of guilty was yesterday rendered by the jury in Belfast at the trial of Nucent and twelve other prisoners charged with con spiracy to murder, as members of the Irish As sassination League. The trial of the men ac cused of the Phœnix Park murders is to begin in Dublin on the 10th of next month. The

presume that, under the circumstances, the Holy Wednesday, Maundy Thursday, and British Government will take into account the Good Friday have passed, the last day of Lent replies that have often been made in its own has come, and for the religious world the elename to other Governments in analogous cases ments of gloom and sorrow that surround Pas sion Week will soon give way to the joys of It is said that the cierk who robbed the Easter. It must be acknowledged that the in Equitable Trust Company of some \$80,000 pocketed a regular percentage of the money fluence of the penitential season has not been specially noticeable in the community as which passed through his hands, and the whole-the occupations, the conduct and the amount he thus embezzled on one or two occa pastimes of a great part of the world have years he kept up his thefts, living in the mean for many it is a period of partial fastings and of additional prayers and religious observsuspicion. Finally, when he saw that he could ances; and for these the Easter freedom from no longer conceat his dishonest operations, he ran away. Well, this is the old story again, and restraints, coupled with the many festivals and social enjoyments set for this season, will be it contains the same old lessons by which both appreciated, especially should anything resembling ordinary Easter weather break the prolonged chill of the spring.

> News from Rome-An American Marquis. ROME, March 3.-Mr. James Canby Bidolle Cope, an American citizen residing in Cotswold, Glou-cestershire, England, presented to his Holiness not long age a large sum of money for the Catholic schools of Rome. His Holiness has created him a Marinis. The antropometro is a machine invented by an Italian.

> It is used in clothing and equipping a soldier. A hundred Italian soldiers were clothed and equipped by its use in less than an hour.
>
> Owing to the nomination of Polish Bishops, which has

been retarded by negotiations with the Russian Govern-ment, the Consistory will not be held until March 12. The Pope lately received a Mexican delegation freight-ed with Peter's pence. He expressed his sympathy with a nation so firmly Catholic, and regret sion of diplomatic relations between the Church and the Government of that republic. The Pope has admitted to his presence a party of Rus-

rice rope has somitted to his presence a party of Russian farmers belonging to the Greek Church. A Polish priest told him that they had expressed a great desire to see him. They were from Ekaterinoslav and Riazan. Delighted with their reception, they drew their beads from their pockets and asked the Pope to bless them. They conversed freely with him through an interpreter, and, after Kissing his hands, asked his blessing on all their relatives.

their relatives.

The death of Cardinal Ignazio do Nascimento Moraes Cardose, Patriarch of Lishon, leaves another vacancy in the Sacred College. Eight hats are now to be given, one of which was reserved in petto by the Consistory of Dec 13, 1883. Cardinal Federico Giovanni Gluseppe Celetino S-hwarzenberg is the only living Cardinal created by Gregory XVI. Of the remainder, forty-one were cre-ated by Pius IX, and twenty by Leo XIII.

arce by Pass IA, and twenty by Leo XIII.

Cardinal Manning is expected here after Easter, to settle the election of his condictor, apparently already
designated in the person of Bishop Vanghau. He is also
to appear as a witness in a great case which will be
heard by the Propaganda. The Duchess of Galliera has stopped work on her new cepital. It seems that the administrators have stolen

The American Artists' Exhibition

The Society of American Artists make a very creditable display of pictures in their sixth annual exhibition. It will be open to the public on Monday and to the press to-day, from 1 to 6 ! M. A prior glauce at ti pictures assures us that the display is better than the

occasions in keeping its exhibitions open, free, on Sun day afternoons. It is to be hoped that it will not depart this year from that good custom. In keeping it up it will be doing more service to the cause of sound art than it could in any other way, at no matter what expense of thought or money. The exhibition take place at the American Art Galleries on Madison square

Depositors Who Want Their Money. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Why can not the depositors be paid the balance due them from the defunct Grocers' Bank? What is the matter with the consister stackinders are responsible to depositors and depositors need their money. Daroston. New York. March 21. Roscoe Conkling has become bald and gray-

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

The Play Woods Region of Southern A. bame, Georgie, and Ministry). WATCROSS, Ga., March 20 .- Lands that naturally produce pine trees are, as a rule, comparatively worthless for agriculture. In a northern country where grass will grow, some little improvement can be accomplis these lands. In all portions of the United States that I have seen, the pine lands are sandy, gravelly soils, or they are cold, clay lands. This rule holds good in the Southern States. Where and, in my opinion, worthices for agricu tural purposes. In southern Alsbama, Georgia, and Mississippi, the larger portion of the land is a sand bank, on which tall pine trees grow. There is a widespread belief among the people who live in the shade of these pine trees.

that these lands are suited to raise live stock

but in no case did I hear any man claim that

they had the least value for agricultural uses.

The people living here, I am sorry to say, are poor. Their clothing, their wretchedly built and squalid log houses, and the general air of decay throughout the "piny woods region," all loudly proclaim the fact that farming is miles through this country in a wagon. I talked to many of the small farmers. These men till their own land. Almost without exception the stories they told me of the outcome of their attempts to gain a livelihood by farming, were tales of disaster and grinding poverty. The land will not produce a crop unless highly fertilized. Commercial fertilizers are generally used. The quantity used costs about \$3 per acre. This is more than the land is actually worth. In good seasons the yield on these sandy lands is about 200 pounds of lint cotton per acre. The practical result of the systems of agriculture in vogue in the piny regions of the cotton States, as I gathered my information from many men engaged in the business, is that the planters who had to buy fertilizers, as I have said, costing \$3 per acre, have to be carried by the traders. Mortages are given on land and crop to secure the trader, when the crop is gathered and divided hands employed, or these hands are paid in of the planters. The larger number of the producers do not raise enough cotton to pay their mortgages. Though most of these men work hard in their own fields, they find when they sell their cotton that they are behindmad, and the amount of their indebtedness is generally in direct proportion to the number of acres of land entitivated. As is the case on all lands unsuited to agriculture, these men hope against reason, and they believe that if they had raised a few more bales of cotton, or if the snowy staple had brought a little higher price, they would have cleared themselves of debt. The next year in their endeavor to clear themselves they plant a few acrey more to cotton, and they sink deeper into debt. Then becoming all the standards are more than the prospect of being ever few ground as the seasons rolls by, and aunusely they sink deeper and deeper into mestiveney.

I am convinced that the trouble lies in the soil, sided by the credit system, and not in the people. These men area frank, brave, intelligent race; but they have to contend with obstacles that it is not within the power of man to overcome. I have met a score of men from Texas who were revisiting the homes of their carly lives. These men were prosperous. Without an exception they told me that the rouble in the production of the season of the seaso

people have looked for their support. They had no shops to go to, no mills, no foundries, calling loudly for labor, as in the North; but all were dependent on the raising of cotton, and almost all are losing money.

The contrast between northern Alabama and Georgia and the southern portions of the same States is most marked. In the north all is thrift and prosperity; in the south gloom and poverty. That the growing industry of sawing the yellow pine into lumber will lessen the hurdens of these people is probably true; but whether the forests once cut down will renew themselves remains to be seen. I could find no man who could give me what I considered authentic information on this point. Many men asserted that if the newly-cleared ground were uncultivated the new growth would be the valuable yellow pine. Other men, equally well informed, assured me that the contrary was true, and that the second growth would be "old field pines," a worthless wood. Be this as it may, I incline to the opinion that the land that is being cleared will be cropped sufficiently to runder the growth of old field pines, a worthless wood. Be this as it may, I incline to the opinion that the land that is being cleared will be cropped sufficiently to runder the growth of old field pine a certainty. At most of the points where I found saw mills at work I noticed the farmers of the neighborhood had rented the newly chopped lands, and were burning the brush and such trees as had been folled and proved valueless for lumber, preparatory to manting. The land being manured. At some points, where the saw mill was of fair capacity and the chopping had been carried on for several years, there were extensive clearings. These were governally occupied by several families of white people, who were engaged in burning the plongh-obstructing trash being assisted in their labors by negroes. Throughout the nights the fires burned brightly. The country looked as though a large army were camped there.

At short intervals along the lines of railroads, and at lo

WASHINGTON, March 23.-The dismissal of Black, the colored messenger, is a notice to the hundreds of others working as servants to officials and others and officials who profit by the fraud to which they are partie John Sherman testified before the Senate committee of investigation of frauds in his department, that it was the custom of Senators and others to ask to have their private servants on the pay rolls of the departments, and that he believed the request was usually granted. This was especially the case when Congress adjourned. It is as much a custom now as when it was proved against Sherman for officials to have work done at poblic expense. But Chambler is the first Cabinet efficial to punish an employee with disentant problems. punish an employee with dismissal for making a fuse

It is estimated that not less than a thousand person are employed as Black was, at public expense for private use. What is the difference between this practice and stealing money outright from a package by stealth? Any one can afford to have servants in pictury, and can prosecute any business with success, when he can have his work done by employees paid out of the public Treasury. The custom testified to by Sherman and ap-proved by Chandler does not relate exclusively to rivers and waiters, nor to work done at the residen f officials. Instances exist where a regular business is of chicars. Instance, extended a regular control of the carried on it part at least by employees paid out of the public treasury. And yet such irregularities are mere fies bites to what will be shown up when the Govern act passes into other hands.

Alas! It Happens to All.

PRUSSIA AND THE PATICAN.

The Last Note from Cardinal Jacobial to the

The Berry Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia to the Hoty Sec.

The answer sent by his Majesty the Emperor of Germany to the Holy Father on the 22d of December last was warmly welcomed and hopefully approved. It not only showed the conciliatory and benevolent disposition of his Majesty and of the Government, but it was

a new step toward concord. The greatest bar against perfect concord is Prussian legislation on points which are in contradiction with the divine constitution of the Catholic Church. As his Majesty, however, has been pleased to declare that by his influential cooperation the legislative bodies might be in-duced to reconsider the said points as soon as concessions were made with reference to the notification of ecclesiastical nominations, it is certainly clear that the differences between the Holy See and the Berlin Government are on a

fair footing for settlement.

In his note to the Archbishop of Cologne, his Holiness manifested his intention of permitting a notification of appointments permitting a notification of appointments on the reconsideration of certain legislative measures. Now, desiring to show the high appreciation in which he holds the peaceful declarations contained in the imperial letter, and to show how carmost is his wish to remove all causes for variance, without even waiting for a complete examination of all the statutes hurful to the Church, his Holiness is ready to consent to the limitation of such an examination to only a few points, allowing the concession of the notification to progress with the revision of the laws. He has accordingly directed the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State, to declare that the Bishops will receive the necessary instructions to notify the Government of the new candidates for canonical investiture in the vacant parishes as soon as measures looking toward a free exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the untrammelled education and instruction of the slergy are taken by your legislative bodies. The notification will be temporary and limited to existing vacancies. It will be made permanent in a manner to be determined by common agreement as soon as the revision of the laws is complete.

His Holiness, deeply thankful to his Majesty

plete.

His Holiness, deeply thankful to his Majesty for the conciliatory feelings which he has manifested, is persuaded that his Majesty will appreciate this determination as a new mark of the spirit of friendship and moderation which has animated all his acts toward his German ampire, since the beginning of his which has animated all his acts toward the German empire since the beginning of his Pontificate, and that the Government of his Majesty, responsive to these sentiments will move conjointly toward the long deformanced. His Heliness is theroughly convinced that such concord would intreast to the vital interests of both Church and State, and would bind Catholic subjects with bonds of inviolate fidelity to the throne of their sovereign. Such is what the undersigned Cardinal has the honor to inform your Excellency, so that you may lay the information before your Government. He is glad to renew to you his sent meats of most distinguished consideration.

L. Card. Jacobing.

EX-PRESIDENT DIAZ'S VISIT.

To Study American Enterprise and the Joint Of the visit of Portirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico, to this country, Mr. W. W. Nevin

cretary of the Mexican Construction Com pany, said last evening:
"While I have no official knowledge of his plans, I believe that the only object of his visit is to get a general view of the commercial interests of this country, which are looking to-ward Mexico. He does not come on account of any special enterprise, but to qualify himself any special enterprise, but to qualify himself to judge of the whole field. His visit has no further political significance. He has abandoned politics as politics, and for years has given his attention to the social and commercial development of Mexico. Diuz has been prominent in all the railroad movements in Mexico for the last ten years, although not directly connected with any. He has steadfastly supported in the Mexican Congress all the American railroad and other commercial enterprises, and studies with interest all the joint interests of the two countries. Mainly through his endeavors the Mexican Congress has granted concessions for colonization companies, banking and insurance companies, trust companies, a stock exchange, and other enterprises, and there are other concessions to be acted upon by the next Congress.

"Señor Diaz will divide most of his time between New York and Washington. I do not think that his visit will be long, as he will undoubtedly return to be present at the opening of the Mexican Congress in May, While he is not a member of the Congress, he is a man of so potential influence that his presence will be necessary. He is very popular, and would have been a candidate at the last Presidential election did not the Mexican Constitution prohibit a President from succeeding himself. He is in thorough accord with the present administration, which he rather suggested. He and Gonzales were solders together. He will be a candidate for the Presidency at the next election." to judge of the whole field. His visit has no

PROVIDENCE, March 23 .- Charles H. George, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor on the Sprague ticket, dismayed the boomers to-day filled by naming Ziba O. Slocum, an old line filled by naming Ziba O. Sloeum, an old line Democrat, Mr. Sloeum has been an anti-Sprague man, and is said to have declared that he would not vote the ticket. He has accepted the nomination, however. There has been manifested a growing inclination on the part of the disaffected Ropublicans to return to the old fold. The Democrats opposed to Sprague have at last decided to place a ticket before the people, and even the temperance people have been awakened and will present a set of candidates.

Secretary Polger's Illness.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Folger is not so well to-day as he was yesterday. For several weeks he has been ill one day and better the next. The immediate cause is overwork and insufficient nor ment. This has impoverished his blood, and depicted his aystem to such an extent as to render him extremely susceptible to climatic changes, and liable to easily con tract local diseases. He was at first attacked by a sligh tract local diseases. He was at first attacked by a slight congestion of the right bung which lasted only a day or two, then followed billousness, accompanied by a daily rigor, succeeded by slight fever. This lasted a week or more. Then he was well cough to attend at the department for a few days. Some time to the weather came, and then he suffered from sorether. That have nig disappeared, his cold has now settline. That have his cyes. At no time has he been seriously ill. His physician has now prescribed absolute rest, has advised him that it will be unwise to attempt to transact any business for several weeks. It is probable that within that time he will take a sea trip.

The Rev. Heber Newton's Case.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Rev Mr. De Costa, who expresses himself with so much posi-tiveness and volubility in Thursday's Sex concerning the Rev. Heher Newton, is a venerable gentleman, whose no-tions always fall harmlessly upon the cars of those who tions always fall narmiessly upon the ears of those who are acquainted with him. Unfortunately, the public does not understand this, and so may attach undue weight to his words. There is no ecclesiastical trial of the Rev. Mr. Heber Newton impending. There is no foom or ground for one. The Rev. Mr. Newton has only exercised

ground for one. The Rev. Mr. Newton has only exercised a right which belongs to every elergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to express his views freely within the large limit of the articles and canons which define its belief. I do not agree or sympathize with the Rev. Mr. Newton, but I cannot deep him the liberty which I claim for myself in other directions.

The venerable Bishop of the diocese has not authorized any proceedings looking to the trial of the Rev. Mr. Newton. The Rev. Mr. De Costa in this case is the sole indge, jury, and hangman. Some of us, if there is to be a trial, would like to see a beginning made with, say, the Rev. Mr. Cowley, who still remains a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church, although the brand of a just condemment in the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island clings to mation of the tourt of General Sessions and of imprisonment in the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island clings to him.

Musical Honore to John Howard Payne's

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : It having To the Editor of the bux of the initiative in been repeatedly suggested to me to take the initiative in forming a committee of musicians to do official honor to the remains of John Howard Payne, because I happen to the remains of John Howard Payne, because I happen to be a little of a literary man as well as musician. I beg publicly to express my dissent from such a manifest impropriety, because my veherable friend, the Hun, W. W. Cercoran, has not designed to honor music but postry through his noble enterprise. Moreover, if seems, for interaction annear of Sir Heary Bishop (whose melody alone has kept the poem alive all these years) has been stranged by kept in the background throughout the entire proceedings thus far.

I trust that these lines may be a sufficient intiffection that these ly kept in the fer.

I trust that these lines may be a sufficient justification from one who only professes to be a musician. Obediently yours.

4) Last FOURTEENTH STREET, March 22.

Martin Luther. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It would TO TRE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SO: It would appear from an editorial paragraph in The Ser that the project to erect at Washington a staine of Martin Luther has not been brought to your attention.

By the accompanying appeal you will perceive that it is not intended that the four hundredth anniversary of the story stail pass annotices here, and if you can term of the project before your renders you will greatly expectite the scheme.

A KOUNTER, Treasurer, New York, Barch 21.

Jumbe's Presecemer.

The story of the first elephant that ever landed in New York and the most extraordinary duel ever fought. See to morrow's Mercury.—Adv.

Take rational care of your cohl at once, by using Dr. Jayine a Experiorant, and you may escape a dangerous threat or may disease. — dis-

SUNBEAMS.

-In Italy the very best artists paint drop

-Walking from his home to the London

docks, an aggregate of 11,820 unies, a man has coll

-The Germans are experimenting with a view to using camels and dromedaries for ambulance

purposes, and they seem to answer.

The Spanish Cortes want to relire some aportions tisperals. Spain having thrice the number of other countries—I to every 518 men. -The trial of the twenty-nine Socialists at

Vienna elicited that a league of postoners had been formed there, and that the marder of a rich manufac, urer had been arranged with a view to procure funds.

The cost of the proposed canal for uniting the Ray of Biscay with the Nestierraneau is now re-timated at \$248,000,000, the length of the canal being ome 270 miles. Engineers speak confidently of the pe-

feet feasibility of the vast undertaking

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Torente has issued an address, in which he says: "Mr. Giadstone has done more than any other English states. nan to redress the unjust grievances of Ireland and

would do more if his country men would sustain him."

— Mention is made of a new kind of horsehoe, weight only one-fourth as much, requires no corks

-There has been another suicide in the engendered among the people by occurrences like this of which there have been many. It is no wonder that

o escape service in the army.

—A list has been published of the number of times plays of the older dramatists have been produced at the Comedie Française in Paris during the past ten years. As might be anticipated, Mohere surpasses all the others put together, and Racine nearly doubles Cornellie. The figures are: Molicre, 1,888; Racine, 234; Marivana, 148; Cornellie, 122; Heaumarchais, 76; Sc.

-A recent French process consists in perneating fabries with a solution of tiu. A mixture o zinc powder and dissolved albumen is first made, and spread over the fabric by a brush and, after drying, the spread over the fabric by a brush and, after drying, the stuff is passed first through superheared steam, then through a solution of chloride of tin. In this way an ex-ceedingly thin layer of tin is spread over the whole side of the fabric, which is thus rendered waterproof, and protected against ordinary rough usage.

 Dr. Bail, a well-known French physician. was recently consulted by a young man who was en-gaged to be married, but who found it impossible to visit his intended bride, because it would involve a journey of some length in a railway carriage, and he could never as the train was in motion. He was advised to seems carriage for fear of accident.

-Wagner's death has caused an admirer of the great composers to compare the ages at which they died. Franz Schubert lived to be only 31; Bellini at tained 32 years; Mozart, 35; Mendelssohn Hartholdy 38. tained S. years; Mozart, 35; Mendelesohn Bartholdy 38; Carl Maria von Weber, 39; Schumann, 40; Donizetti, 40 Adam, 52; Mehul, 54; Beethoven, 56; Halevy, 62; Bach 65: Wagner, 60: Flotow, 70: Meyerbeer, 72: Glock, 75: Handel, 74: Spohr, 75: ¡Rossini, 76: Haydn, 77: Chern-bini, 81: Auber, 87. The average life of the famous composers has been brief, and their labors have borns earlier fruition than has been the rule in other fields of

-A drunkard labored under a curious halucination of the faculty of hearing. He rose every morning full of the best resolutions, and determined to at some distance from this fatal spot he became con cious of two voices crying in his ear, the one" He will the door the voice of the tempter increased in force till it quite drowned that of the good angel. The matter al-

ways ended by his going in and taking a drink, when the hallncinations ceased as if by enchantment.

The Grand Duke Vindimir has just given a costume ball at St. Petersburg. Thereto went a certain Princess, one of the loveliest and fastest of her certain Princess, one of the loveliest and fastest of her sex, in the siry costome of a Russalka or water oyneph, a very tight fitting pink tricot, a few yards of axire ganse, picked out with water likes, and a fan. When this Princess approached to do homage to the Empress, that august lady cast a look of disgust on the fair naind, then turned her back on her and whispered a few words to the Emperor, who was also visibly shocked. A few minutes later the Grand Dake stalked up to the Princess, offered her his arm, and conducted her to her carriage.

—The collection of Virgil, recently solid at

-The collection of Virgii, recently sold at the sale of the Sunderland library, in London, is one of the most remarkable ever made, numbering 175 editions, everal printed on veilum, beginning with the very rare tole of Vindelin di Spira, 1470, another of 1471, and one of 1472, of great beauty, finely bound printed in Roman type, with a most delicately painted drawing in purple ink, and large painted mitials. The copies of Terence, elonging to the same collection number more than 1/8 several of which are very early prints, though having no date, while two others bear dates of 14th and 1471, the last from the Venetian press of Jonnes Agrippina.

-Germany having lately determined to France is pretty sure to follow in her wake. A commit-tee has already been appointed, under the Presidency of Gen. Dumont. The decision of Germany was to adopt, ot a new arm, but a remarkable magazine or charger which can be kept out of the way under ordinary coud tions and only used at critical moments, when there is need of the greatest possible development of fire. As the German army will soon be completely equipped with the new arrangement, and France is only appointing a committee to choose hers, the disproportion which already exists between the strength of the two military powers

ill shortly be even more prominent than it is ju -A wholly erroneous idea exists among many persons in this country that the Government pro-hibits manufactures in Ireland. Such persons are ob-viously in ignorance that Ulster provides table lines and sewing thread for probably nearly half the world. The lines manufactory of Mr. Ewstt, M. P. for Belfast, is one ilisen manufactory of Mr. Ewari, M. P. for Belfast, is one of the largest establishments in the United Kingdom. Factories of all sorts are to be found in numbers in and around large Irish cities, and, were the country in a calm condition, there would be many more. Distilleries and brewerfes fourish especially in Cork and Dublin, where splendld fortunes have been made in them. Ireland does not contain coal swallable for domestic use, but if her coal beds have been allowed to lie dormant, it has been because if was thought that the working them been because if was thought that the working them would not pay. He far as any industrial occupation is concerned, a man is as free to work or manufacture in

reland as in England or Scotland Bankrupts have a hard time in China.

The North China Herald of Jan. 24 says that the broker of the silk drm of the Red Pescock chop of Shanghai, which has supposed payment, was walking on the street when he was set upon by a crowd of bankers, creditors of the firm, who carried him off to a house, where thay hung him up by the queue so that his feet were off the ground, and otherwise maltreated him. A foreigner heard the disturbance, and informed the police, some of whom were sent to the house, where they found the man still hanging. He was taken to the police station for protection, after which a number of bankers repaired there and clamored for him to be given up to them. As ap-Bankrupts have a hard time in China. tection, after which a number of bankers repaired there and clamored for him to be given up to them. As appears to be usual in such cases, the bankers stated their intention, if the man came into their power, of biting him to death and eating him afterward, and there is no doubt they would have bitten their debtor's servant severely had he been given into their hands.

In the course of a source, had month a

-In the course of a sermon last month a London preacher said: "Among societies for the pro-motion of temperance and total abstinence there seems a desire to etrengthen the cause by quoting Scripture, a desire to strengthen the cause of quantity and one passage often brought forward is that relating to the Rechabites. In Jeremish, chapter axxv., versead and 7, we read: But they said. We will drink no wine, for Jonadah, the son of Rechab our father, commanded us, saying. Ye shall drink no wine, neither ye nor your sons forever. Neither shall ye build house, nor sow seed, nor plant vineyard, nor have suy, but all your days ye shall piant vineyard, nor mays say, out all your days in the land dwell in tents, that we may live many days in the land where ye be strangers." The clergyman explained the command. He said the Rechabites were strangers in the land of the Jews, and Jonadab wished to hinder their running into excesses and being thrust out, and for that reason gave commands which were implicitly obeyed. But if the total abstainers urge the carrying out of one part of this command, there is no reason to show why they should refrain from acting up to the whole which would probably se saything but what they would agree to do.

-A Mr. Hardtberg of Lubeck has just published in Germany a polka entitled "Boiled Eggs." By putting your eggs into boiling water and paying "Boiled Eggs." in "allegro moderato" time, they will be found sufficiently cooked at the least beat (bar). This system presents a great advantage over the sand glass. If by it you prefer your eggs undersions or hard, you have only to change the time to "proctissimo "or " an daute," or "adagio." The same inventor is about to anapt his system to other departments. The symptomics of Beethoven and concertos of Mentielssohn are for game and poultry. The aborter pieces will reguin for game and pointry. The above phenomena is tale the cooking of qualla, bigcons, and partridge the longer omes will be applied, neording to their size to phenomena. Chickens, gove, and turkeys. In preparing bytcher's meat for the table, while operas will be used. their length in proportion to weight. So many kilo their length in proportion to weight. So many and crams, so many acts as a basis. For fustance, for a leg of mutton, weight five pounds, you will play Dot Pasquale or 'I Barbares'. For a place of roast bee-weighing ten pounds you may choose either the 'Unguenots' or 'L'Africalus'.